Missouri Assessment Program

Communications Arts Practice Test

Grade 7

Student's Name
(please print first name and last name)
Teacher's Name
(please print first name and last name)
School District
Building/Room
Date
Form 30
Do not open test booklet until instructed to do so.

by Carl Sandberg

- Arithmetic is where numbers fly like pigeons in and out of your head.
- Arithmetic tells you how many you lose or win if you know how many you had before you lost or won.
- Arithmetic is seven eleven all good children go to heaven—or five six bundle of sticks.
- Arithmetic is numbers you squeeze from your head to your hand to your pencil to your paper till you get the answer.
- Arithmetic is where the answer is right and everything is nice and you can look out of the window and see the blue sky—or the answer is wrong and you have to start all over and try again and see how it comes out this time.
- If you take a number and double it and double it again and then double it a few more times, the number gets bigger and bigger and goes higher and higher and only arithmetic can tell you what the number is when you decide to quit doubling.
- Arithmetic is where you have to multiply—and you carry the multiplication table in your head and hope you won't lose it.
- If you have two animal crackers, one good and one bad, and you eat one and a striped zebra with streaks all over him eats the other, how many animal crackers will you have if somebody offers you five six seven and you say No no no and you say Nay nay nay and you say Nix nix nix?
- If you ask your mother for one fried egg for breakfast and she gives you two fried eggs and you eat both of them, who is better in arithmetic, you or your mother?

1.	What is the author's attitude toward arith	nmetic? Use two details and/or examples	
	from the poem to explain your answer.		
2.	Complete the graphic organizer by listing	g two causes and their effects that are	
	mentioned in the poem. Be sure to give the chart a title.		
	mentioned in the poem. Be sure to give t	are chart a true.	
	Cause	Effect	

Cause	Effect
1.	1.
2.	2.

3.	The passage you read is a poem. Identify <u>two</u> features from the passage that indicate that it is a poem.		
4.	Identify one example of figurative language in the poem and describe the type of		
	figurative language that it is.		

Alı	ternate Constructed-Response Item
Th	e author repeats the phrase "Arithmetic is " to provide different definitions of
ari	thmetic. Identify one of the author's definitions and explain why you agree or disagree
wi	th the definition.
Ci	rcle the letter of the correct answer for Questions 5 and 6.
5.	What is the author's purpose for writing this poem?
	A. He wants to persuade readers to become arithmetic teachers.
	B. He wants to inform readers about the value of arithmetic.
	C. He wants to complain about the difficulty of arithmetic.
	D. He wants to share his appreciation for arithmetic with readers.
6.	Which phrase provides the best example of imagery?
	A. Arithmetic is where the answer is right
	B. If you take a number and double it
	C. Arithmetic is where you have to multiply
	D a striped zebra with streaks all over him

7.	Now you will write a paper in response to a writing prompt. First, read the prompt in the box below.
	You will now have 45 minutes for your prewriting activities such as brainstorming, listing, outlining, and writing a rough draft. Use the pages in the test booklet labeled "prewriting" to record your ideas and your rough draft.
	You will then have another 45 minutes in which to write your final paper. Use the pages in the test booklet labeled "final paper" to record your completed work.
	You have read a poem about arithmetic. Write a paper to your math
	teacher explaining how arithmetic is used in everyday life.
	Prewriting
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Prewriting

Prewriting	

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Final Paper

Final Paper

Final Paper

Final Paper